EUROPE.

The British Constitution in Peaceful Revolution.

French Agitation Against the Bonaparte-Cobden Trade Treaty.

Mr. Disraeli on the Anglo-Papal Religious Conspiracy.

The Hapsburgs and Bourbons in Council With the Sultan.

and Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at

not up expressly for him at the Italian theatre ections from "Le Barbier," an act of an was accompanied by Fund Pacha, Ali Pacha,

ersonages of the empire.

Count de Chambord has left Constantinople for

M. Outray, accompanied by M. de Bearn, Secretary of Legation, and Lieutenant Rousset, intereproter: MM. Gustave de Montebello and de Tascher de la Pagerie, attaches to the French Legation at Japan, loft Marseilles on the 25th of April to rejoin the Min-

ENGLAND.

Disraeli.

[From the London Owl, April 29.1 Things are rapidly ton ling towards a peaceful revo

allowed with their inter-nal arrangements respectively. The chief ruler, under the tille of First Lord of the Treasury, is a member of the Cabhee, and leads the party. , 4. Parties to adhere more or leas to the tenets which their title implies when construed grammatically, as conservatives from "to

sfrom "to sonservatives from "io conserve;" radicals from

en discussing public tirs in the Senate. mbers not to be vitu-ative by name, but by if representative po-ons. This was to in-by a manly good hor, self-respect and

The Old and New Constitution-Victoria and

tution. The schoolmaster is abroad. Old lines are being gradually wined out from the state and new

being gradually wiped out from the slate and new figures being inscribed. There is an evident want of gome order of things better suited to the times than our old constitution. Theories of government should be adapted to existing insts. The Otol is so fully aware of this that, taking actual circumstances as its guide, it proposes to the nation a skeleton scheme:—OLD CONSTITUTION.

1. A Minister responsible to the country as represented by the House of Commons, which has confidence in him.

2. A Premier who does not like to be beaten on a division.

3. Each branch of the Legislature independent, and initiating its own measures, subject to the ratification of the other. No interference, however, allowed with their internal arrangements respectively. The chief ruler, under the tile of First Lord of the Treasury, is a

4. The chief ruler not to be a member of any par-ticular cabinet, but to be a retired minister, who comes out in public when it suits him and his gout, and gives directions in the intervals of his at-tacks. He retires home before the effect of his

6. The flat, stale and unprofitable tameness of former times to be replaced by more vigor and point. "You," and a tirust of the forefluger, to be substituted for the "honorable member for Biankborough" and a Therefore, need not pay any atten-macepts, then to what their col-ninisters for leagues have said even g, the meas-ted domanded to be prepared, if it suits ty of the na-

their chief, to take a con-trary line at five minutes' notice. This will concil-ate all parties, and thus strengthen the Ministry. The Queen don't like what is wrong. There-fore, her name is used largely, though secretly, and her opinion of its wrong is whispered, in order to oppose a meas-ure which the mass of the country demands. This, though dangerous, is ef-fective for a short time. Disraeli on the Anglo-Papal Conspiracy.

Disraeli on the Anglo-Papal Conspiracy.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April, Mr. Disraeli, in conclading a brief speech in opposition to the adoption of the first of the Gladsone resolutions on the Irish Church, said:—Sir, I would willingly have sat down this moment only that would be discourteous to an honorable gentleman who spoke early in this night's debate, and spoke, too, at some length. I refer to the honorable baronet, the member for Clare (Sir C. O'Loghlen), who, in a most agreeable and clever speech, which I may describe as an amiable invective against myself (a langh), offered some very severe but courteous comments on my life and career, and made some observations which I am particularly desirous of noticing, because it was founded on what I think he will find I am correct in characterizing as a misconception on his part, and on that of his friends. The nonorable and learned gentleman seemed to be offended because I described some honorable gentleman in this House as "thomanist"—("hear, hear" from Sir C. O'Loghlen)—and an honorable gentleman who spoke last night said that I had given him a nickname because I had called him a Romanist. I certainly had no intention in using that word to say anything that should be in the least degree offensive; and I rather think that the honorable benonet, who has great literary acquirements and powers of literary research, will find that he is under a mistake. I myself have read most of the great writers in magno certamine utriusque ecclesica, and I believe I remember the time when the word "Anglican" was introduced early in this debate, adopted for the first time, and repeated every night in the nature of a correlative expression, it word which is connected with odious associations, and has been for a long time, with the people of this country, which might describe the creed. When the word "Anglican" was introduced early in this debate, adopted for the first time, and repeated every night in the nature of a correlative expression, it naturally occurred to me, as I did not choose to avail myself of a word of which I confess I should not be ashamed were I of that religion, to use the correlative word Romanist. Therefore I can assure the honorable baronet that no offence was meant. I won't refer at any length to the observations he has made upon a statement with which I closed my remarks before Easter. I made those remarks advisedly; I mean no offence to any one present, but it is my belief that there is in the English Church a party of extreme opinions—(hear, hear)—who advocate the disunion of Church and State. I was informed by an authority upon which I placed implicit credit that some leading members of that party had been in habitual communication and combination—I never used the word compiracy, but I won't fight about words—with those I described as Romanists, without meaning any offence; and for the rest of the statement, that they were in open confederacy, I leave the House to judge of it for itself from the late division; and when the right honorable gentieman comes forward with a new policy proposing, rightly or wrongly, a revolution in the country, the dissevering of the Church from the State, and boasts of the majority with which he can carry it into effect, the House must indige whether under the circumstances it was unfair for me to say he represented the combination which I described.

The Situation, Political, Military and Finan-

cial.

The London News maintains that if Mr. Disraelt consents to allow the second and third of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions to pass without serious opposition, and advises her Majesty to permit the introduction of a bill based upon them, he will be a safer and more trustworthy adviser of the crown than the heedless and irresponsible councillor who from his piace in the House of Lords affects to dictate both to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.

The London Post remarks that the difficulty in

personal to themselves, and peculiar to their own views, which are not those of a majority of the House of Commons.

The London Standard confesses that if the object of the liberais be not so much the destruction of the Church as the overthrow of the Ministry they can plainly render it impracticable for ministers simply to pass over the Irish Church question and expedite the preparations for an appeal to the new constituencies. They can move a vote of want of confidence; or they can go on defeating and harassing the administration till both its own dignity and the public interest render endurance no longer possible.

Surely, says the London Saturday Review, the Ministry is, of all Ministries heard of by this generation, the most uniucky. Weak in itself, composed of men holding radically different opinions, discredited by Mr. Disraeli's incessant blunders, and with no kind of real power in the House of Commons, it had, as it was thought, one undeniable source of strength. It had the countenance, the affectionate support and the tender care of Lord Derby. All of a sudden this friend and protector has, although in a friendly and protecting way, done his best to damage it.

The London Economist predicts that the value of money will probably soon rise, from the co-operation of several small causes. For one thing, the demand for capital has a little increased. As to English bullion it is not likely to be trenched upon. Neither the United States nor Russia, our largest creditors for corn—are likely to require buildon; and though other nations may require some, there are considerable supplies to be looked for both from America and from Australia. The cotton drain of bullion has now become trifling, and, therefore, we cannot expect that the demand for outlion is now likely to have much intence on the London Economist points one moral of the Abyssinian expedition—the value of Angio-Indians.

surrender or capture.

The tradic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending April 25, on 13,225 miles, to £722,382, and for the corresponding week of hast year, on 12,913 miles; to £723,952, showing an increase of £13,570.

FRANCE.

Industrial Agitation Against English Interest

Preparations. An agitation of the utmost importance to the manufacturers of this country is gaining ground and assuming formidable dimensions in France. It is one led by the industrial communities of Roubaix and Ronen against the Anglo-French commercial treaty oncluded, virtually, by the Emperor, by Mr. Cob Chevalier. This convention, unless renewed, expire

source" that Turkey is concentrating near Schamia an army of 35,000 men, with 150 guns—rather a large proportion of artillery.

The Paris Patrie denies a statement that the French military mission in Japan had taken part with the Daimios against the Tycoon.

France is largely buying corn on the Lower Danube for the army. Ten thousand empty sacks, with the official mark, have arrived at Orsowa.

The French government purchased about one thousand horses at the late fair at Lincoln, England. The prices ranged from £20 to £120 each.

A letter from Paris of the 1st of May says:—Some of the truest friends of the empire look on the present state of affairs, internal and external, with feelings of great anxiety and misgivings as to the future. It is to be hoped their apprehensions are exaggerated, but it is undeniable that they exist and there is some foundation for them. At home they tell you that there is nothing but confusion, that the advisers of the erown are at open or secret war with each other; that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Commerce and Justice and upheld by the Empress, is doing his utmost to bring back M. de Lavalette to the Cabinet.

M. Beimontet and M. Martel, Depulies, have proposed to the Franch Legislative Committee on the Budget to set down among the receipts of 1869 a sum of 64,776,132f. 71c., as due to France by England, in virtue of conventions guaranteed by the great Powers of Europe.

Royal Visits from the Hapsburgs and Bour-bous-Imperial Compliments to Austria—The Sultan in his European Programme. By way of England we have mail advices from

Turkey dated in Constantinople on the 22d of April. The papers furnish details of the visit of the Austrian princes and of the Duke de Chambord to the Sultan, events announced some days back by the HERALI cable telegrams.

The Levant Herald of the 22d ultimo says: "The

The Levant Herald of the 22d ultimo says: "The Archdukes Charles Ferdinand, uncle of the Emperor of Austria, and Ernest and Regnier, cousins of his Majesty, reached Constantinopie on Thursday from Smyrna, and proceeded to the Austrian embassy, where they have since been the guests of Baron de Prokesch. On Sunday, accompanied by the ambassador, they had an audience of the Sultan at Dolmabaktché. His Majesty received their Highnesses most cordially, and in the course of a somewhat lengthened conversation expressed his desire to cement still more closely the relations of cordial friendship none existing between Austria and Turkey. At the close of the interview the Sultan accompanied his distinguished visitors to the top of the grand staircase.

On Monday, shortly after noon, his Majesty returned the visit, proceeding to the embassy on horse-back, attended by Fuad Pachs and his first aide-de-camp. In front of the Austrian college his Majesty was saluted by a double row of the pupils of the establishment, of both sexes, with the national hymn, "adapted" into Turkish by the director of the college. His Majesty remained at the embassy for nearly half an hour, after which he returned to Dolmabaktché, attended as before. Later in the afternoon the Archdukes proceeded to the Porte and visited A'ali Pacha. Yesterday morning their Highnesses were the guests of Fuad Pacha at a grand déjeuner at his yail at Kanlidja.

The Count de Chambord, accompanied by the

of Fund Pacha at a grand dejeuner at his yall at Kanlidja.

The Count de Chambord, accompanied by the young Dukes of Parma and Modens, a chaplain, physician and six servants, also arrived from Varna by the Austrian steamer of Thursday, and is stopping at Missirie's. His Royal Highness's last visit to Constantinopie was in 1893.

Several members of the Council of Marine, accompanied by Hobart Pacha, proceeded up the Bosphorus in one of the Admiralty steamers to select a site for a patent slip for the repair of merchant vessels. The opinion, we believe, of the deputation inclines in favor of a piece of government land near Seive, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, opposite Buyukdere.

Namik Pacha arrived on Sunday from Alexandretta by the Izzedin, which landed his excellency at the palace, where he was stonce received by the Sultan. He then proceeded to the Porte and took his piace in the Council of Ministers as Seraskier, and inter in the afternoon had another and longer audience of his Majesty. As already mentioned, he brings with him several time Arab horses for the Sultan and a large parcel of specie for the Treasury.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Speeches of Wendell Phillips and Others on National Affairs.

The Impeachment of President Johnson the Duty of the Hour.

Wholesale Denunciation of Chief Justice Chase, General Grant and the Anti-Impeachment Senators.

Approaching Dissolution of the Republican Party.

General Grant's Platform as Laid Down by an Abolitionist.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Society, one of the oldest religious organizations in New York, was celebrated yesterday in the edifice occupied by the Fifth avenue Presbyterian organization, the anniversary exercises opening at nine o'clock in the morning with a business more, vice president of the society, presided, Dr. Stevenson acting as secretary. The Rev. Dr. Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Talmadge, of Philadelphia; the Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York; Rev. H. H. Jessup, D.D., of Syria; the Rev. Mr. Reilly, of Mexico. and others. The Rev. Mr. Rellly was very sanguine in his report concerning the condition of Mexico, and stated that Catholic priests even were reading and being instructed by the agents of the American and stated that Catholic priests even were reading and being instructed by the agents of the American Tract Society, and that he felt no hesitation in predeting that in ten years the majority of the people of Mexico would be in favor of Protestantism.

The annual report was full of interesting facts. It was therein stated that the society had spont \$50,000 in furnishing gratuitious religious literature to the people. The number of persons at the South and West, readers of the society's publications might be counted by millions, most of whom were supplied gratuitously. It was reckoned that thirty millions of Spanish and Portuguese in Mexico and South America were supplied with religious literature by the society and its missions. An interesting collection of statistics was adduced to exhibit the present magnitude of the operations of the society. In 1822, so states the report, the total receipts of all the tract societies in the United States were only about \$2,500 in legacies and \$4,000 for sales, while for the last the donations and legacies to the society have amounted to \$118,000, and the sales to \$400,000, making a total of \$518,000. The number of volumes printed during the year has been 1,072,780; the number printed for forty-two years has been 22,977,879; the total number of publications for the same time has aggregated the enormous figure of 296,803,837. The monthly circulation of the American Messenger has averaged for the year 184,000, This makes a total monthly circulation of the repolicias of \$45,000. The cost of the various gratuitous distributions of the year has been \$50,000 s. This makes a total monthly circulation of the repolicias of \$45,000. The cost of the various gratuitous distributions of the year has been \$50,000 s. The financial budget for the year stands as follows:—

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Addresses by Neal Dow and Others-Interest-

ing Statistics.

The National Temperance Society commemorated its second anniversary last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute Building, Mr. William A of the Cooper Institute Building, Mr. William A Booth in the chair. Several prominent gentlemen, in addition to those present, were expected to address the meeting, but failed to appear, and the proceedings, taken collectively, were rather uninteresting. Temperance in New York is, beyond a doubt, rather below par; and though the subject of itself possesses merits which should make its support more general, it failed last night to draw a large attendance. Of course the inchement weather had a great deal to do with the fact that not more than two or three bundred persons participated in than two or three hundred persons participated in the proceedings; but if the audience had been larger there would simply have been a greater number of persons disappointed, and it would be to the advan-tage of the cause, perhaps. If temperance celebra-tions generally were made more interesting than they are.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary Exercises—Report, Letters and Resolutions—Addresses by Wen-dell Phillips, Charles G. Burleigh, Mrs.

A rather small audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday morning in Steinway Hall for the purpose of witnessing the thirty-fifth anniver-sary exercises of the American Anti-Slavery Society. A prevailing lack of Interest seemed to characterize the meeting, very few salient points presenting themselves to awaken any enthusiasm, except when impeachment was discussed. Among those present was a solitary American citizen of African descent who, however, disappeared shortly before the meeting was opened. On the platform, besides the speakers, were Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Robert Purvis and Henry S. Wright.

The services were commenced at half-past ter o'clock by Sigismund Lasar, who performed a volun tary on the organ.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, president of the society,

Mr. Wendell Phillips, president of the society, then spoke as follows, by way of introduction:—

We are assembled at the thirty-lifth anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and certainly, with the events ripening around us, there could not be a more decisive week in which any organization designed for the protection for the aid of the black race could assemble. Hanging in the balance—dependent on political issues to-day—is the comfort, if not the actual rights, of the negro for the next ten or twelve years. We are passing through that hour which, in all human probability, is to give color and complexion to the political phase of the next one or two administrations. If the cowardice of party—if the scruples of individuals—if the interests in other courses—if the absorbing corruption and the great Presidential canvass turn aside the present movement—no man can prophecy where we shall stand in another twelvemonth. How large will be the effect on public confidence, on the dominant party, its status, on the great questions which the war seems to have decided? We are bound to remember that triumphant as the loyal masses seem there are five millions of unappeased and unappeasable enemies, watching the milion's course, determined to take advantage with vigitant malice of every opportunity to recover the lost cause. We have always said on this platform that it would be a marvel in history if one revolution, one decisive battle like that of the last five years decided finally, the relations between nations on this Continent. If the issue is as happy as we wish, if when we next meet together and four years hence all that has been gained by the war is safe, it will be a record unparalled in human history. It would be a tribute to the progress, the energy and the virtue of democratic government, such as no epoch in any clime can show. We can hardly hope for it. We have no right to expect it. Only by the most arduous toil and the most tireless vigilance can we expect to save even a large portion of what th then spoke as follows, by way of introduction:-

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. A prayer was here offered by Rev. John T. Sar-geant, after which Mr. Aaron Powell read the reports, letters and resolutions.

From May 1, 1867, to May 1, 1868, the amount re-

ceived from subscriptions to the Standard and do-nations was \$7,492 76; from the subscription festival at Boston, \$2,428 50; piedges paid, \$758 16; legacy, \$300; through agencies, \$300; amount expended for publication of Standard and office expenses in this city, \$11,381 18, and balance to new

Two letters were read, one from Lucretia Mott and the other from Lydia Maria Child, expressing

its present meeting.

QENERAL GRANT'S PLATFORM.

The following letter, dated Washington, D. C., May 12, 1868, and addressed by Colonel Charles E. Moss to Rev. A. M. Powell, was also read:-

May 12, 1868, and addressed by Colonel Charles E. Moss to Rev. A. M. Powell, was also read:—

Tell our friends at the anniversary that impeachment is sure to be successful in spite of the treachery of a few republican Senators. The vote is postponed until Saturday on account of the sickness of Senator Howard. We shall on that day have thirty-six votes for conviction, and that secures its success. There is a tremendous excitement at the capital, more intense than that which prevailed at the time of the adoption of the impeachment resolution in the House of Representatives. I have never before seen anything to compare with it. The imprecations heaped upon Trumbull, Grimes and Fessenden are bitter and emphatic, and I do not eavy them their position. They bid fair to be classed with the Arnolds and other traitors to the cause of freedom.

General Grant is working hard with his friends to secure the conviction of the President. He says his acquittal will resuit in bloodshed. His opinions ought to influence republican Senators to remove the only obstacle in the way of peace.

By the way, General Grant the past three weeks has declared himself in favor of universal suffrage and declares that must be the ruling idea of his administration if elected in 1898. Radicalism will, in spite of the timidity and treachery of republican Senators, secure a perfect triumph in 1868. It will rule the next administration and dictate the policy of the nation hereafter. Notwithstanding clouds and darkness now obscure the political horizon light and sunshine will on Saturday next gladden the hearts of the true and the good men of the nation. By working hard until next Saturday our deliverance will be accomplished and traitors driven from positions of honor and power. Be of good cheer, all will yet work out for good.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions, drawn by the Executive Committee, were read and held over for the vote of

The following resolutions, drawn by the Executive Committee, were read and held over for the vote of the society:—

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the negro race everywhere on the vast stride the question has taken and its gratifying triumphs in so many ways during the past year. Confident that, though betrayed by its Chief Magistrate, and if betrayed by its Senate, the nation is still sound at heart, understands the crisis and is equal to it. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, That while in the legislation of Congress and its attempts toward an amendment of the constitution, the political status of the negro is still unsettled, and while terror reigns throughout the peril of life almost, if not altogether, a mockery, and we hold Andrew Johnson and Congress responsible for this perilous condition of public affairs and this disgrace to a great nation. (Applause.)

Resolved, That if the Senate acquit Andrew Johnson they cannot set aside the nation's verdict that he is guilty; it will only join itself to him as disloyal and as betrayers of the trust committed to its hands in cold blood, as he had done in hot and drunken passion. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, That we demand of the republican party at Chicago a man who represents the most radical and advanced purpose of the loyal people, and that he stand on a platform which shall guarantee to the negro by constitutional sanction impartial suffrage, common school education and such legislation as will secure him a homestead of land. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we repeat more and more earnestly than ever our claim for a constitutional amendment which shall secure citizenship for every person born on the soil, and impartial suffrage, in the election of all elective national officers throughout the States, and forbidding all proscription or inequality of political rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That the so-called democratic party, which for so many years defended slavery, slave hunt-

cal rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That the so-called democratic party, which for so many years defended siavery, siave hunting and the extension of slave territory, and which now seeks by political intrigue and unscrapulous opposition in the North and by terrorism in the south to prevent altogether the equal entranchisoment of colored citizens or to subject them to invidious tests of education and property, merits the severest condemnation and should be repediated and denounced by all friends of justice and imparials suffrage. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we point to the somewhat successful attempt to revive the wicked scheme of colonization as strong evidence that the pro-slavery poison still lingers in the veins of the nation, and that the negro race is still in danger.

Resolved. That no action of the great body of the American Church gives any sufficient evidence of vigilance or Christian principles on the great question of the hour, while the unconstitutional surrender of the Boston Tract Society to its pro-lavery master affords and evidence of the existence of the old brotherhood of thieves. (Applause.)

Resolved. That all the events of the past year and the critical hours opening before us summon abolitionists to renewed and, if possible, more devoted efforts, to impress on the national conscience the absolute need of still stronger guarantees for all the rights which the war has shown us the necessity of recognizing in the negro race, and to extend the circulation of the Standard.

Resolved. That weakened as our ranks have been by what is now most clearly shown to be the mistaken confidence of some who once stood with us here, our labor should be all the more abundant to hold up the hands and strengthen the public support of those statesmen who understand the nation's inminent peril and are treading under foot every party and personal consideration to marshal it on in the right way, seeing that the war is not ended nor is emancipation itself safe till tae citizenship of every native, impartial suffrage, a common school system for every citizen and a land homestead for every funity of the negro race are irmity anchored in the constitution itself, as well as heartily accepted by the conscience and convictions of the domituant majority of the nation. We say, therefore, to all our old fellow workers, "Up, relax no effort, quicken your zeal, double your toll; let those who remain more than make up for those who remain more than make up for those who remain more than make up for those who have failen out of the ranks, and keep our time-honored flag flying till all it ever meant is written on the nation's heart and statute books allike." (Applause.)

Resolved, That the death of our venerable coworker, James Mott, one of the suffice of the rest except of the safety and most espec

REMARKS BY CHARLES G. BURLEIGH.

resolutions, said there was occasion to rejoice at the progress of their cause in the past. Yet, after all, this triumph had not been achieved on the ground of the thorough acceptance of anti-slavery principles. Statesmen and politicians did not reach as far as Statesmen and politicians did not reach as far as those who alm at the desirable. By that means aione could the attainable be secured. It was in that spirit that they had addressed themselves to the work. Their principles were desirable because they were right. It was a matter of present political necessity to convict the President, just as during the war the Emmacipation Proclamation was a military necessity. There can be no peace in this nation until the laws, institutions and usages thereof are based on sound principles, and until among officials and the people there is a tendency to reach this point. It was necessary to push Andrew Johnson from the chair he had described because he was an obstacle to the attainment of this condition. The States were to be reconstructed as tending to the same result. Equal rights and simple justice to all were needed, and the people should be educated up to this idea.

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

taniy i did when i became an abolitionist, that we were devoting ourselves unselfishly to serving the negro race; that with Christian sympathy and a magnanimous devotedness we were stretching the shield of the nation's strength over a victimed race. But God has shown us in the providence of thirty years that this toil which we thought magnanimity has in reality been patriotism, that the labor which we have expended to shield the negro has in its real significance been a toil to save the nation liseif. Every thoughtful man who looks back thirty years will see in the whose course of national affairs, no matter where he traces back the source and the cause, that we have been gradually gravitating towards a social and a political corruption which jeoparded republican government; that our course, like that of all other free governments, had been to the weakening of the people and strengthening of what were called the higher classes. To ald popular education, essential democratic institutions, universal suffrage, the actual and entire presence of every responsible being in the government are elements which we are to owe to the presence and the relation of the black race among us. If the nation survives essentially democratic it will be because in the accident of separate colonies." So in my view to-day the preservation of republican institutions, the vigilance of popular thought, the education which the war has imposed on the American people. There are a class of people that go about now with white lips, saying to each other, "Would to God we could wake up some morning and find every negro bianched white. Then we should have a happy people and a halevon scene." But fifty years hence history will look back and see that the only chance God gave us for the reconstruction of this nation in its old shape, at least in your day and mine, has been the presence at the South of 3,000,000 of essential and inevitable logalists. Without them I affirm there never would have been enjisted. Frederica Bremer said twenty years ago, "T great debate on the floors of the national Congress which history cares to preserve to-day, every great debate which by its associations has become historical, has grown out of the negro race—nothing else. The first great Congressional encounter in "102, in which the chiefs of revolutionary fame crossed swords with each other, were the slave clauses of the constitution. The next great debate was in 1807 and 1809 on the same question. The great shock of the Missouri compromise that nearly effected a general control of the property of the constitution. The next great debate was in 1807 and 1809 on the same question. The great shock of the Missouri compromise that nearly effected a general control of the property of the control of the relation of the negro to our politics, until at last Fort Sumter made him master of the singular hand signed the charter of the emancipation was put into the White House by the slave, and if Andrew Johnson, the first American President, is deposed from his chair of State, it will be the hand of the negro that drags him down; for it is on the question of the status of the negro that the President has defied the purpose of the loyal masses and staked his magistrate's existence on that issue. Wherever your moment, God has marked the relations of this race to ourselves as a test of American moral life—as the fuirum, the lever of American political progress. And the cause in which we have been engaged for thirty years is, in other words, the protection of nationality. We have discussed this, we have summoned the Gospel, we have endeavored to impress conscience, and during the war time we appealed to the national partiotism and the chivary of the fing. And on these two wings do the chivary of the fing. And on these two wings of the mid-ease with the hands of political economy. The great selish forces of the nineteenth century shall build up those ten States or Laze them in the hands of

on that black man's feet." A Confederate story asked a captain at Nashville for rations and grap-portation. Said the Captain, we cannot give effort, we have stopped that thing." "Well, what and Tod do?" he asks. Said the olicer, "Go down to the levee, volunteer on a scianboat to handle wood at the wood stations, and they will carry you and feed you besides." The atolic Carry of the wood stations, and they will carry you and feed you besides." The atolic Carry of the control of the carry of the captain of the carry of the captain of the capt a rainbow on a summer atternoon, and the meas are dividing loyal and obly at sace on the one stot and gonts on the other. (Laugiter.) The republican party is breaking, and bemost has faction to the sentence of the control of the co